

members, that no such things had been said of him, and the speaker of the house confirmed the denial, with which Mr. Field declared himself satisfied.

Mr. Richardson moved that the resolution now before the house (incompetency of the Minister of Finance) be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Rhodes replied at length his arguments of last night in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Fank wished to do justice to all. In his opinion the accounts were incorrect, but the question was, who was to blame. Went on to show that the register of public accounts was the responsible man for all the confusion which appeared in the treasury books. Seconded the motion to postpone.

Mr. Sheldon argued for the resolution. He was still of the opinion that the present head of the Finance department was incompetent for the situation. Declined all personal feeling.

Mr. Kamakau favored the motion to postpone as did Messrs. Richardson and Ukeke. On the question being put, the resolution was lost.

Several petitions were presented and laid on the table as referring to money matters, and in the opinion of the house no more appropriations can be made in the present and prospective state of the treasury.

The sel. com. on the address to the King, presented the same translated.

Mr. Nainapaka moved to lay on the table. Seconded by Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Rhodes was not surprised at this motion. Would be surprised at nothing since the action of the house this morning. Thought, however, the address should be sent.

On question being put, the address was laid on the table.

The sel. com. on the bill to provide rooms for district courts reported in favor of laying the bill on the table and appropriating a sum for the purpose of hiring court houses.

Mr. Ukeke introduced a bill amending the act relating to the fish. Pending the discussion, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, June 23.

A letter was received from the acting Gov. of Maui acknowledging the receipt of the petition against a tax officer of that island.

The com. on accounts reported on the bill rendered by Messrs. Spencer & Field for services in examining the reports of the Min. June 14. The com. recommended that the gentlemen be requested to examine afresh. Ordered for translation.

Mr. Kapahu read a bill to reduce the tax on horses to 25 cents per head. The rules were suspended and the bill passed three readings.

Mr. Richardson moved a joint resolution providing that the ground on which the Fort at Lahaina now stands shall not be sold or leased for a long term of years, and also providing for the erection there of a monument to Hoapii late Gov. of Maui.

On motion of Mr. Kaunawa the resolution was amended by substituting "gov't buildings to be called Hoapii" for "stone monument," when the resolution passed.

Mr. Kaunawa read a bill to reduce the costs of court. Amended in com. of the whole and passed.

Mr. Wakeman read a bill to regulate the office of registrar of conveyances. Read a second time and taken up in com. of the whole, where it was passed.

Mr. Fank introduced a bill to regulate the office of the registrar of public accounts.

Mr. Richardson moved to read again next April. Carried.

Mr. Kamakau read a bill conferring the power on District Justices to stay proceedings. Amended slightly and passed.

Mr. Kalli introduced a resolution to the effect that a list of the acts of the session be made out and 430 copies printed for circulation among the people.

Mr. Kaunawa offered a bill to enlarge the 2d Judicial district of Oahu and to establish 2 district Justices. A long debate ensued, when the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Wakeman offered a joint resolution authorizing the Min. of the Interior to sell at auction the water lots on the north side of the harbor of Honolulu.

Mr. Fank objected to selling these lots at present. The commercial community of the islands was in a very depressed condition—money was scarce, and the lots would be actually thrown away.

Mr. Metcalf supported the resolution. There were 30 lots 50 x 100 feet.

After some further debate the resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Sheldon introduced a bill to amend the 20th section of the act "to organize the executive ministry." The rules were suspended and the bill passed three consecutive readings.

The bill to amend the act granting the gov't fish to the people was passed.

Mr. Kalli's bill rendering gov't officers ineligible to a seat in the House of Representatives was read a second time, and indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned. Thursday, June 24.

The com. on Foreign Relations reported a resolution expressing the approbation of the house at the past official acts of the Min. of For. Rel. and their confidence in his ability and trustworthy qualities. Adj. ptd. and the resolution passed.

The report of the com. of accounts of yesterday was read in the Hawaiian.

Mr. Richardson moved that the report of the com. be laid on the table.

Mr. Kamakau thought differently. This was no trifling matter, and he thought the whole matter should be sent to the upper house with a request that they would examine and report thereon.

Mr. Fank said that the sense of the house had been taken upon these matters. After some further debate the report of the com. was laid on the table.

Mr. Fank offered a resolution to the effect that Messrs. Spencer and Field be paid the sum of \$50 for their services, instead of \$100 as they had charged.

Considerable debate ensued pro. and con. when the resolution was passed.

Mr. Fank offered a resolution authorizing the immediate printing of 2000 copies of the New Constitution in the Hawaiian and 500 copies in the English language.

On motion, the orders of the day were proceeded in.

Mr. Wakeman's joint resolution on the water lots, was then taken up.

Several native members opposed the resolution. They thought the house should not throw away the gov't property in this manner. And advocated the laying of the resolution on the table.

Messrs. Wakeman, Metcalf, Rhodes and Sheldon favored the resolution.

The latter gentlemen moved as an amendment, that \$100 be fixed as an upset price.

After some further debate the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Sheldon, the joint resolution for printing the new Constitution was amended so as to furnish each member of the legislature with two copies in the two languages. Adjourned.

Friday, June 25.

Mr. Sheldon offered a joint resolution appointing a commission of two for each island to enroll and assess the real estate with a view to an equalization of taxes in accordance with the 15th article of the new constitution. Adopted.

Mr. Kaunawa offered a resolution providing for the salaries of district justices of Kahakula, and Honouliuli Maui, which it appeared had been forgotten in the appropriation bill. Adopted.

There being no more business, the appropriation bill not having been yet returned from the Upper House. Adjourned to to-morrow.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1852.

In commenting upon our remarks, in the Polynesian of the 5th of June, the Editor of the Argus, we are happy to find, in some points very nearly of our opinion, not quite so conservative, perhaps, on the subject of "thrashing liberty too suddenly upon a people so recently barbarous."

We would note it out gradually, as they were prepared for it; he would pour it out with one hand, and haul it back with the other. Which course, in practice, would be the safest, is a matter of opinion, and here we are conservative. It might be found much more difficult to "create and preserve a check," after bestowing too much, than to first prepare the way for the bestowment, when no check would be necessary.

We, with Professor Smith, would give them "as much as they can bear." The Editor of the Argus would give them a little more, and then take it back. Here, we find, is about the difference between us. We are for the prerogatives of the King, in practice; he is for the prerogatives in theory, but would destroy them in practice.

These are points upon which men differ in opinion,—have always differed, and will continue to differ. But where the peace of the country is subject to the acknowledged hazard of a particular course, does not wisdom demand caution? Where the one course excites "apprehensions," while the other is known to be safe, should not true statesmen adopt the latter? We find no difficulty in adopting the practice acknowledged to be safe, and in reiterating the assertion, that we have no fears that the people of these islands shall enjoy too much liberty, but that they may not be prepared to enjoy it as fast as it is demanded for them by some who do not understand their weakness, and its remedy.

On the subject of the Bible, as a text book for schools, we would give more for the examples before the world, than for all the theories and opinions that can be stated. And while we agree with the Editor that its political economy is not, like its moral one, intended for all nations in all ages, we still adhere to the opinion, that its entire spirit, where practically received by the mass of a nation, tends to civil as well as religious liberty. Its glory is, that its provisions are general,—its principles broad. It enjoins no particular form of government, nor does it condemn any. But it does require equal and exact justice to all; submission to lawful authority; and that rulers rule in righteousness. Where these fundamental demands are complied with, it will not be difficult to hit upon the right method for carrying them out in detail. The golden rule applies equally to rulers and to the ruled. Where neither asks for more than is implied in that rule, where will be the ground for discord? The application of that rule would answer the Editor's question in reference to the slave, and to that we refer him. The Mosaic code, we admit, is not obligatory, nor was it to that we referred, when asserting that the Bible was the best political text-book. Neither have the missionaries adopted that code as the one best adapted to the Hawaiian nation. But they would take a nation as they find it, let its form of government be what it may, and to the utmost of their power imbue the rulers and the ruled with the entire spirit of the moral law,—with the precepts and injunctions of the gospel, and in just the proportion that they succeeded, would ameliorations in civil matters take place, and no more rapidly.

The above has been the practice and the result here. The missionaries found the nation, in its civil phase, ground down under a despotism, and still more enslaved by its religious superstitions and taboo system. Did they, a few feeble individuals, with no earthly power to back them, and desiring none, declare open war against despotism and the grievances of the people? Far from it.—They came with the simple Bible in their hands, and love in their hearts. They mourned for the oppression they witnessed, and the mental and moral blindness which enveloped all classes, from the highest to the lowest; and went to work to eradicate both, with a simple trust in the power of the Bible to do it, and in nothing else. They introduced letters, to awaken the sluggish mind and enable the people to read for themselves the word of life. They established schools, which soon enlisted almost universal interest. They translated the Bible and distributed it, broadcast through the nation. And what has been the result? Why, simply, in the course of a single generation, every vestige of oppression has vanished. "God hath created all men free and equal, and endowed them with certain inalienable rights; among which are life, and liberty, the right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness;" this is the glorious introduction to our new constitution. The nation is no longer a heathen, but a christian one.—Its bloody rites long ago vanished; its despotism has given place to civil freedom; its taboo system has been superseded by religious liberty, and the most perfect toleration; its serfdom has given place to the allodial title, and the political non-entity of the subject, to a representation in the legislative council.

And what has done it? We say emphatically, the BIBLE. We claim for it all these results, as the legitimate fruits of its divine teachings. The civil rights; the personal liberty and safety; the protection of property; the knowledge of letters; the peace of the kingdom, have all resulted, directly or indirectly, from the Bible. This we believe, and shall offer a little proof of the position.

In the first place, all these results have been gained without the shedding of a drop of blood, or the least constraint. In almost every other country on the face of the globe, these concessions have only been made after years fighting, and oceans of blood have been paid as their price. And humanity is now convulsed for its rights, and struggling to attain its freedom from oppression, but is kept down by force, its longings crushed by physical power, and its violent effort to obtain, by revolution, what it cannot secure without, but too often recoils upon itself, and rivets its chains still more securely.—Were rulers influenced by the divine injunction, "Do unto others, as ye would that they should do to you," we should long ago have witnessed results like those we see here, at this moment.

That the Bible has done it, we infer again, from a comparison with other parts of the world. And in order to make it fair, we will take the nearest to ourselves for an illustration,—California. With an aboriginal population of a half million, what has been the result of the attempt to christianize them without the Bible. Why after a couple of centuries, more or less, the result is summed up by a recent writer, as follows:—

"We have received the first five numbers of a new daily paper published in San Francisco, called the 'San Francisco Whig,' published by Hull, Matheson & Co., and edited by Louis R. Lull and Frank M. Pixley. We extract from its columns the following:—

"It is reported that our townsman and former editor of the Evening Picayune, P. A. Brinsmade, Esq. is to be appointed the U.S. Commissioner to China."

"The steamer Tennessee, which sailed from San Francisco on the 1st inst. for Panama, took \$1,920,446 in gold dust, on freight, besides what private individuals took on their own account."

have established some missions, but they are rapidly declining. There are 21 establishments, containing about 7,000 converts. They are often forced to join the missions, but they are kindly treated, and well fed; they are, however, not allowed to leave the settlements, and the surplus of their labor belong to the missionaries." Here is civil liberty, personal rights, a participation in the government, with a vengeance! One system is christianizing with the Bible, the other without.

We might multiply our examples on this head to almost any extent, but have no room for further illustrations. We will merely point to the United States, and the South American Republics; to England and Rome; to Switzerland and Austria as familiar examples with which every intelligent reader is familiar. And in view of them all, we ask the Editor of the Argus to reconsider his assertion that the views we have taken on the subject are "both erroneous and mischievous." If they are so, we have mistaken the true relation between cause and effect. But if not, why then we can but commend the continued application of the same means for the production of still higher attainments.

LIQUORS IN BOX.—The annual consumption of liquors for the past two years, has been in round numbers, 8,000 gallons per annum. If we take this as a measure for the present and future, there is now in bond a full supply for two and a half, and possibly for three full years. The bonded warehouses are glutted to a degree never before known, and much of the supply is in the hands of the retailers, who have bought it when very low, and hold it in bond for future use or for an export demand.

The following statistics have been furnished us by the Collector General of Customs, and show at a glance why liquors cannot be sold at a profit by importers. The retailers are already supplied, and the market is greatly overstocked. There is now in store,

Brandy, say,	10,000 galls.
Gin,	7,500 do.
Rum, arrack, &c.,	1,500 do.
Total,	19,000 do.
Wines, cordials, &c., liable to a duty of \$1 per gallon,	6,500 do.

Because liquors will not sell readily in this market at a profit, it has been argued that there is a great amount of smuggling. That there is some smuggling successfully accomplished, we do not deny, and some attempted that is not successful, is equally clear. But we are justified we believe, in the opinion that the poor demand for liquors is owing to the great overstock in the market, and more particularly to the fact, that the retailers have already a large quantity now in bond, from which they replenish their stocks, rather than purchase more.

From our own observation,—and we believe it is also that of others,—there is much less liquor consumed in Honolulu than there was a year ago. The times are hard, and money scarce; and as a natural consequence, where liquors are high, men forego, to a considerable extent, their use for the necessities of life. As in England, so here, when business was brisk, money plenty, and liquor cheap, the consumption was immensely augmented until the fears of statesmen were alarmed, a high duty imposed, and the evil mitigated. The scarcity of money here now is diminishing the consumption, which, it were to be hoped, the good sense of men would effect, without such a cause.

With a three year's stock on hand, however, and a diminishing consumption, we do not apprehend that the time is near,—and we hope it will never come,—when importing this destructive,—this blighting article of commerce, will be profitable. Will not our merchants refrain from this evil traffic? Will not this community frown upon it, and discountenance both its legal and its illegal introduction into the kingdom? Will not our legislators enact still more stringent laws to suppress an evil, which is only evil and that continually? "WOE TO HIM THAT GIVETH HIS NEIGHBOR DRINK."

When the Hawaiians, says the Polynesian, "are fully prepared for the proper enjoyment of all the liberties that can properly be bestowed upon them, why let them have them; but until then, do not give them a razor with which to inflict injuries upon themselves."

"Father," said a boy one day, "may I go a swimming?"

"Yes, child, but don't go near the water."

The above is from the Argus of the 9th inst., and is designed to exhibit our position in reference to the Hawaiian people. But we have never taken such ground, nor is it any part of our belief. We would not withhold all rights and privileges until the people were capable of understanding and enjoying them; but would confer them as fast and no faster, than they could be appreciated and not abused. The exercise of one degree would prepare them for another; and if rightly instructed by their friends and teachers, their advance would be rapid, as it has confessedly been. A tribe of ignorant, untamed savages, would be utterly incapable of exercising the rights and privileges of the citizens of a republic, or of a constitutional monarchy; but by persevering instruction, particularly where moral restraints were enjoined, they might be gradually prepared for the highest degree of liberty,—even for self government. A community where none could govern themselves, individually, could never combine for self government, collectively. The idea is an absurdity, as is the permission to "go a swimming," but not to "near the water."

We hope our friend of the Argus will forgive himself for thus attempting to place us in a false position, and one too, implying an absurdity so palpable.

"A few tons of ice were brought to this port from San Francisco by the bark Harriet T. Bartlett, Capt. Heeren, and a part sold by our friend Thompson, at auction, on Tuesday.

This is the first importation of the kind, in any quantity, to this market, and but the beginning, it is to be hoped, of a regular supply of this luxury to the inhabitants of this city.

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we are again treated in the Argus of the 23d, with a chapter of Mr. Rhodes' reminiscences, and a more "beggary account of empty boxes" we never saw rendered.

On charge No. 1, we join issue, and submit to the public, whether the whole letter referred to of July 10th, 1851 is not one of complaint of injustice. If no injustice had been done to Mr. Rhodes by the brevity of the reports, of what then did he complain?

We are happy to find our assertion that "Catholic priests, though aliens, were candidates for election" so fully confirmed by the testimony Mr. Rhodes brings to prove that they were not. "It is however true that electors have voted in great numbers on different occasions for Catholic priests but never solicited by them," says Mr. R.'s witness.

This is more than we asserted, and proves our position.

It is not necessary for a man to "solicit" votes, to be a candidate. He may be entirely ignorant of the fact that he is a candidate, and be elected without his knowledge or consent, and yet be a candidate. Both Mr. Lee and Mr. Metcalf were elected in Kohala, while they were on Oahu, and knew nothing about it. Were they elected without being candidates?

We stand corrected in regard to the assertion that Joane Maria, the candidate in Hana, in 1851, was a catholic priest. Till the assertion of Mr. Rhodes in the last Argus that he is a "lay-brother," we had supposed him a priest, and such the committee on education called him. But while an alien, he wrote and distributed votes for himself, and was a candidate by his own solicitation and consent. Would the "electors have voted in great numbers on different occasions for catholic priests" if they had been told that they were, as aliens, ineligible?

The remainder of Mr. Rhodes' communication is so puerile, and has been so fully commented upon by us before, that we pass it over as utterly unworthy a moment's serious consideration.

We admire however, his quotation from Shakespeare, "O while you live tell truth and shame the devil."

That is just what we have been doing for the past few weeks, and have told truth enough to have had that effect; but we are beginning to doubt whether "the devil" has any shame left.

NAVAL.—The United States frigate St. Lawrence, Bladen Delany, Esq., commander, arrived at this port on Sunday evening last, in 30 days from Callao. She brings no news of special interest. Her dates from Europe are within a few days of our own, via San Francisco, and contain mostly what our previous files have shown.

The revolution in Ecuador was in progress. The invading force, at her departure, being of the island of Puna.

The peste, which has of late prevailed at Lima with some violence, has in a considerable degree abated.

There is nothing of public moment transpiring in Chile, save that men, horses and supplies were leaving for the revolution in Ecuador.

The St. Lawrence, we are happy to learn, will remain some time at this port, and until relieved by some other ship of the American squadron in the Pacific. She saluted the Hawaiian flag on Monday, which was returned by the battery on Punch Bowl.

The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenants, Elias H. Ford, Jno. A. Winslow, Gustavus H. Scott, T. M. Brasher, Madison Rush.

Purser, Jno. A. Bates.

Surgeon, Benjamin R. Tinsler.

Passed assistant do., Wm. A. Harris.

Assistant do., Randolph Harrison.

Chaplain, Jno. W. Grier.

Passed Midshipman, Wm. C. West, Wm. M. Gamble, George W. Young.

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Boatswain, Jno. Bates.

Gunner, Jas. M. Cogger.

Carpenter, Wm. D. Perkins.

Sailmaker, (acting) Robt. Owens.

Purser's clerk, Jno. F. Ferguson.

IL Swedish M.S. frigate Eugenie, 36 guns commanded by Captain Vigny, arrived here on the 23d, last, from Gallapagos Island which she left the 20th May.

This is the Swedish frigate mentioned in the papers as having recaptured the American whale-ship George Howland from the hands of the pirates in the gulph of Guayaquil. The pirates took to the boats and escaped under cover of the night, having previously murdered all the crew with the exception of the carpenter who hid himself in the lower hold of the ship and remained unperceived for a fortnight until the ship was rescued. The George Howland was carried into Guayaquil and delivered over to the American Consul.

We give below a list of her officers, for which we are indebted to the editors of the Argus.

First Lieutenant, Wm. D. Perkins.

Lieutenant, Iringard, Sundin.

Cousin, Cronstedt, Skogman, Fries, Fischerstrom, Thorell, Rahun.

Baron, Follenberg.

Purser, Mr. Virgin.

Doctor, Kindberg, Cornell, Ekstrommer.

Chaplain, Fonten.

Scientific gentlemen, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Johnson.

Midshipmen, Molander, Cadenstrom, Petre, Rundquist, Ackereuik.

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